

AP European History
Ch. 16 – Toward a New World View

A

1. What were the commonly held beliefs about the structure of the universe prior to the Scientific Revolution?
2. Explain the contributions of Copernicus and why he feared expressing his ideas before his death.
3. Describe the contributions of Galileo. How did his findings align with common church teachings at the time?
4. What is meant by the “geocentric” theory?
5. Why didn’t the Christian Church in Europe just accept the new concept of a sun-centered universe?
6. What were the major contributions of Isaac Newton to the field of math and science?
7. Explain the concept of deductive reasoning as promoted by Descartes.
8. What were some of the consequences of the rise of modern science?
9. Explain how enlightenment thinking reflected an outgrowth of the Scientific Revolution.
10. Name another Enlightenment thinker whose ideas influenced the new American government and explain that idea.
11. Explain the major ideas of Cesare Beccaria. How did his ideas differ from commonly held beliefs?
12. Identify the major work of Immanuel Kant and explain the main idea of this work.
13. Who was the intended audience for most of the major 18th century Enlightenment thinkers and why?
14. Explain how scientific advances of the 18th century led many to justify slavery.

The Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment
Pairs Check

B.

1. Who had proposed these views and why were people so accepting of them?
2. How did the Copernican theory alter the concept of God and religion?
3. How did the Church respond to Galileo’s work? Why?
4. What is meant by the “heliocentric” theory?
5. What contributions did Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler make to the field of science?
6. Explain the concept of inductive reasoning of Francis Bacon.
7. Explain how William Harvey’s discoveries changed the world’s view of the human body.
8. Explain the three central ideas of Enlightenment thinking.
9. Name one Enlightenment thinker whose ideas influenced the new American government and explain that idea.
10. What were the main ideas purported by Voltaire? (there are many)
11. What did Rousseau mean by the statement that “man is born free but everywhere in chains”?
12. Describe the role of women in promoting Enlightenment ideas.
13. Describe the purpose and function of *salons*.
14. Explain why many Enlightenment thinkers believed change would come best from above and not below.

15. Explain the characteristics of an enlightened monarch.
16. What was the Pragmatic Sanction and why did Charles VI of Austria issue it?
17. What were the main goals of Catherine the Great of Russia?
18. Explain what led to the end of reforms in Russia by Catherine the Great.
19. Why might it be said that the Pugachev Rebellion was a bad idea?
20. In what ways did Austria's Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II demonstrate enlightened reforms?
21. What were the goals of Haskalah?

Big idea

22. Compare and contrast Hobbes' perspective on man with Locke's and explain how that perspective affects their ideal form of government.

15. Explain some ways in which Frederick the Great of Prussia demonstrated the traits of an enlightened monarch.
16. Explain how the Pragmatic Sanction contributed to the War of Austrian Succession.
17. What were some of the specific domestic reforms of Catherine the Great that demonstrated the actions of an enlightened monarch?
18. What was the Pale of Settlement?
19. Who benefited the most from the Pugachev rebellion – the nobles or the serfs? Explain.
20. Why did Joseph II's liberation of serfs backfire?
21. What effect did Haskalah have on Jewish interaction with Christians in Europe?

Big idea

22. To what extent did the Enlightenment express optimistic ideas in eighteenth-century Europe?